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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/911,087	07/24/2001	Christopher D. Ruppel	DP-303443	4010

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DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
M/C 480-410-202
PO BOX 5052
TROY, MI 48007

EXAMINER	
TRINH, TAN H	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/911,087	RUPPEL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TAN TRINH	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 October 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24-07-2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 8-14, 17-20 and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimura (U.S. Patent No. 6,668,172) in view of Holtzman (U.S. Patent No. 6657980).

Regarding claim 1, Yoshimura teaches a method for improving signal processing of a mobile receiver located in a vehicle in the presence of multipath distortion (see figs. 1 and 4, col. 4, line 46-52), the method comprising the steps of: determining a speed of the vehicle (see col. 2, lines 45-53, col. 3, line 53-col. 4, line 67); collecting signal information on a selected received signal that is received by the mobile receiver (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 19), the collected signal information providing an indication of the quality of the received signal (see col. 1, lines 61-65 and col. 4, lines 13-67); and modifying at least one time constant (col. 4, line 49 and line 56 for adjusted time constant) associated with processing of the collected signal information responsive to the determined speed (see col. 4, lines 20-lines 67 and col. 5, lines 1-40 and col. 6, lines 1-55). But Yoshimura fails to teach wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit.

However, Holtzman teaches wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit (see col. 4, lines 1-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Yoshimura system and by the teaching of Holtzman on the targeted signal QOS and velocity of each mobile station so that the user can determine the quality of the transmission channel with the C/I measurement and errors in transmitted data received by the user (See Holtzman col. 4, lines 18-27).

Regarding claims 10 and 23, Yoshimura teaches a mobile receiver that exhibits improved signal processing in the presence of multipath distortion (see figs. 1 and 4, col. 4, line 44-col. 4, line 4 and lines 60-67, col. 5, line 55-col. 6, line 13), the mobile receiver being located within a vehicle (see figs 1 and 4, and see abstract with the traveling speed of the terminal, the cellular phone with speed detector can be located on any moving vehicle, see col. 4, lines 5-10), the mobile receiver comprising: a tuner module (see fig. 4, RF circuit 32, searcher circuit 34 and dispreading circuit 35-39 on reception processing 30 and demodulators, and col. 10, lines 4-20); a signal quality circuit coupled to the tuner module (see fig. 4, Pilot control circuit 52 (signal quality circuit) (col. 6, lines 35-55) of reception processing 50 coupled to tuner module 30 (RF circuit 32)), a memory subsystem for storing information (see fig. 4, the storage deinterleave 43, col. 7, lines 65-66 and col. 8, lines 3-12); Yoshimura inherently teaches and a processor coupled to the memory subsystem and the signal quality circuit (see the processing circuit 35, 37 and 39 and linkage processing 42 coupled with storage deinterleave 43 and since for every mobile phone has processor coupled to the memory), the processor executing code for causing the processor to perform the steps of: determining a speed of the vehicle(see col. 2, lines 45-53, col. 3, line 53-col. 4, line 67); collecting signal information on a selected signal received by the mobile receiver

(see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 19), wherein the collected signal information is provided by the signal quality circuit and provides an indication of the quality of the received signal (see col. 1, lines 61-65 and col. 4, lines 13-67), and modifying at least one time constant (col. 4, line 49 and line 56 for adjusted time constant) associated with processing of the collected signal information responsive to the determined speed (see col. 4, lines 20-lines 67 and col. 5, lines 1-40 and col. 6, lines 1-55). But Yoshimura fails to teach wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit.

However, Holtzman teaches wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit (see col. 4, lines 1-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Yoshimura system and by the teaching of Holtzman on the targeted signal QOS and velocity of each mobile station so that the user can determine the quality of the transmission channel with the C/I measurement and errors in transmitted data received by the user (See Holtzman col. 4, lines 18-27).

Regarding claim 19, Yoshimura teaches an automotive subsystem that includes a mobile receiver that exhibits improved signal processing in the presence of multipath distortion (see figs. 1 and 4, col. 4, line 44-col. 4, line 4 and lines 60-67, col. 5, line 55-col. 6, line 13), the mobile receiver being located within a motor vehicle (see figs 1 and 4, and see abstract with the traveling speed of the terminal, the cellular phone with speed detector can be located on any moving vehicle, see col. 4, lines 5-10), the mobile receiver comprising: a tuner module (see fig. 4, RF circuit 32, searcher circuit 34 and dispreading circuit 35-39 on reception processing 30 and

demodulators, and col. 10, lines 4-20); a signal quality circuit coupled to the tuner module (see fig. 4, Pilot control circuit 52 (signal quality circuit) (col. 6, lines 35-55) of reception processing 50 coupled to tuner module 30 (RF circuit 32)); a memory subsystem for storing information (see fig. 4, the storage deinterleave 43, col. 7, lines 65-66 and col. 8, lines 3-12), at least one of a vehicle sensor and a ground positioning system (GPS) receiver for providing an indication of the speed of the vehicle (see fig. 1, speed detector and GPS 5, col. 2, lines 45-48), and Yoshimura inherently a processor coupled to the memory subsystem (see the processing circuit 35, 37 and 39 and linkage processing 42 coupled with storage deinterleave 43, since for every mobile phone has processor coupled to the memory), the signal quality circuit and the at least one of a vehicle sensor and a ground positioning system (GPS) receiver (see fig. 1, speed detector and GPS 5, col. 2, lines 45-48), the processor executing code for causing the processor to perform the steps of: determining a speed of the vehicle (see col. 2, lines 45-53, col. 3, line 53-col. 4, line 67), collecting signal information on a selected signal received by the mobile receiver (see col. 3, line 65-col. 4, line 19), wherein the collected signal information is provided by the signal quality circuit and provides an indication of the quality of the received signal (see col. 1, lines 61-65 and col. 4, lines 13-67), and modifying at least one time constant (col. 4, line 49 and line 56 for adjusted time constant) associated with processing of the collected signal information responsive to the determined speed (see col. 4, lines 20-lines 67 and col. 5, lines 1-40 and col. 6, lines 1-55). But Yoshimura fails to teach wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit.

However, Holtzman teaches wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit (see col. 4, lines 1-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Yoshimura system and by the teaching of Holtzman on the targeted signal QOS and velocity of each mobile station so that the user can determine the quality of the transmission channel with the C/I measurement and errors in transmitted data received by the user (See Holtzman col. 4, lines 18-27).

Regarding claims 2, 11 and 24, Yoshimura teach the speed of the vehicle is provided by a is provided by a vehicle sensor (see fig. 1, speed detector 5 with acceleration sensor, col. 11, lines 1-3).

Regarding claims 3, 12 and 25, Yoshimura teach wherein the speed of the vehicle is determined from position locations provided by a ground positioning system (GPS) receiver (see fig. 1, GPS 5, col. 2, lines 45-48, col. 3, lines 58-64 and col. 10, lines 65-67).

Regarding claims 4, 13, 20 and 26, Yoshimura teach wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit (see col. 4, lines 13-67) and wherein the at least one time constant includes an attack time and a decay time of the signal quality circuit (see fig. 4, col. 4, lines 20-lines 67 and col. 5, lines 1-40).

Regarding claims 5 and 14, Yoshimura teach wherein a length of the at least one time constant is inversely proportional to the speed of the vehicle (see fig. 4, col./ 4, lines 40-67 and col. 5, lines 14-40).

Regarding claims 8 and 17, Yoshimura inherently teach wherein the collected signal information is provided by a signal quality circuit that includes at least one of an average detector, a peak detector and a full-wave detector (see fig. 4, col. 6, lines 14-64).

Regarding claims 9, 18 and 22, Yoshimura inherently teach wherein at least one output of the at least one of an average detector, a peak detector and a full-wave detector is utilized to initiate at least one of a soft-mute, a high-cut and a stereo noise control function (see fig. 4, col. 6, lines 50-64).

3. Claims 6, 15 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimura (U.S. Patent No. 6,668,172) in view of Holtzman (U.S. Patent No. 6657980). Further in view of Ugari (U.S, Patent No. 4,416,024).

Regarding claims 6, 15 and 21, Yoshimura or Holtzman fails to teach wherein the collected signal information provides an indication of an ultrasonic noise (USN) level associated with the received signal.

However, Ugari teaches the collected signal information provides an indication of an ultrasonic noise (USN) level associated with the received signal (see fig. 3, col. 11, lines 24-54 and col. 15, lines 24-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Yoshimura and Holtzman system and by the teaching of Ugari on

auditory sense noise and low frequency noise thereto in order to provide user to collected signal information.

4. Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshimura (U.S. Patent No. 6,668,172) in view of Holtzman (U.S. Patent No. 6657980) further in view of Ugari (U.S, Patent No. 4,416,024) further in view of Campbell (U.S. Patent No. 3,813,599).

Regarding claims 7 and 16, Yoshimura teaches wherein the collected signal information also provides an indication of a wideband spread signal level associated with the received signal (see fig. 4, wideband spread signal S11, S12 and S13, col. 4, lines 20-45). But Yoshimura, Holtzman or Ugari fails to show the wideband amplitude modulation (WBAM).

However, Campbell teaches the wideband amplitude modulation (WBAM) (see fig. 4, WBAM 13, col. 6, lines 43-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Yoshimura, Holtzman and Ugari system and by the teaching of Campbell on the wideband amplitude modulation thereto in order to provide user to collected signal information with WBAM detection the measure collected signal.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, (for Technology Center 2600 only)

*Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window (now located at the **Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314).***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tan Trinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7888. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiners supervisor, Nay Maung, can be reached at (571) 272-7882.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **(571) 273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-0377**.

8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tan H. Trinh
Art Unit 2684
Jan. 05, 2005

1/6/06

TILAHUN GESESSE
PRIMARY EXAMINER